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vessels armed for defence, air craft and wireless telegraphy in time of war and radiotelegraphy treaty.

Had the reviser incorporated such changes in the text as would have been warranted by the documents in the appendix, the fourth edition of Davis' Elements of International Law might have taken its place with other modern text books on international law; but, for the reasons above mentioned, it fails of being a suitable text book in the year 1917.

FRANK A. UPDYKE.

Recueil de rapports sur les différents points du programme — minimum de l'Organisation centrale pour une paix durable. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1916. 2 vols. 370 + 355 pages.

This collection of reports or essays is in the nature of a preliminary discussion of the nine parts of the "Minimum Programme" which the Central Organization for a Durable Peace hopes to see adopted by the family of nations at the end of the present war. The Executive Committee of the Central Organization designed them primarily as aids to the members of its various International Committees of Research, which are travelling over the weighty problems of its Minimum Programme; but it hopes, also, that they may be of service to the many minds in many lands which are grappling, individually or collectively, with these same problems, the difficulty of which is commensurate with their vast and vital importance. If the essays are widely read, this hope would be largely realized; for most of them are filled with instructive and stimulating suggestions, and are written by well-known publicists.

That the volumes partake of a largely international character is apparent from the facts of their authorship. Of the thirty-five essays contained in the two volumes, seven are written by Americans, six by Englishmen, five by Austro-Hungarians, four by committees of Hollanders, three by Norwegians, two by Belgians, two by Germans, and one each by a Brazilian, Frenchman, Italian, Swede, Swiss, and a committee of Danes. Seventeen are in English, ten in German, and eight in French.

The subject of annexation and conquest is discussed in one essay; the freedom of the seas in one; the limitation of armaments in two;

the open door in three; democratic control of foreign policy in four; the rights of dependent nationalities in five; and the development of the judicial and legislative work of the Hague Conferences in nineteen. Thus it is seen that while some of the chief causes of the present and other wars are dealt with in sixteen of the essays, more than half of the whole number are devoted to a consideration of other than military means of settling controversies between or among nations.

While there is, naturally, some divergence of opinion expressed in the essays, there is, despite widely variant national viewpoints, a gratifying consensus of opinion on the great question of international organization. Such a book, produced while the greatest of military tempests is raging in so large a part of the world, is like a rainbow of promise for the future success of mankind in rendering even the threat of another such tempest harmless. The public-spirited committee of Netherlands whose initiative and energy are back of these studies are to be heartily congratulated on these first fruits of their endeavor towards the constructive international statesmanship of which the world is at present so sadly in need. Their efforts are especially appropriate and praiseworthy in the land of Hugo Grotius and the two Hague Conferences.

WM. I. HULL.

Germany and England, 1740-1914. By Bernadotte Everly Schmitt. Princeton University Press. 1916. pp. 524, 2 maps, index, and appendix.

The title of this work is misleading, for it fails to make clear either what the content or the purpose of the volume is. The author, who is Assistant Professor of History in Western Reserve University, has, however, produced a book much more interesting and valuable than the reader would infer from this heading. In the short space of fifteen chapters the writer has given us a complete and fascinating story of the chief European diplomatic activities during the quarter of a century preceding the war, which either had a bearing on, or led up to, this great conflict. In spite of the proximity of the year 1916 to the period under discussion, and of the atmosphere of partisanship which hovers over all parts of the earth at this time, he has handled the subject in an eminently historical and unbiassed fashion.